Roll No. .....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

M. Sc. (Biochemistry) (Second Semester) (NEP)

EXAMINATION, 2022-23

PLANT BIOCHEMISTRY

Paper Code							
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Questions Booklet Series
A

Time : 1:30 Hours] [*Maximum Marks : 75*

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page) (शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. Plant cell wall is made up of :

(A) Cellulose, hemicelluloses and pectin

(B) Cellulose only

(C) Cellulose, hemicelluloses and chitin

(D) Cellulose and chitin

2. Middle lamella is made up of pectin. Pectin is chemically :

(A) Glucoronic and galacturonic acid

(B) Heteropolymer of xylose, mannose and arabinose

(C) Polymer of D-glucose units

(D) N-acetyl glucosamine and N-acetyl muramic acid

3. Which of the statements are incorrect regarding plant cell wall ?

(A) Middle lamella is made up of pectin and lignin.

(B) In certain plants, tertiary cell wall is also present which has xylan beside cellulose.

(C) Secondary cell wall consists of three concentric layers (S1, S2 and S3) one after the other.

(D) Primary and secondary walls are present in meristematic cells.

4. Water potential of a cell is not dependent on :

(A) Concentration of sugars

(B) Concentration of amines, amino acids and amides

(C) Concentration of starch

(D) Concentration of inorganic ions

5. Which potential is considered of negligible value ?

(A) Water potential

(B) Matrix potential

(C) Solute potential

(D) Pressure potential

6. **Statement A :** Solute potential increases with dissolution of solutes.

Statement B : The value of solute potential is always negative.

(A) Both the Statements are true.

(B) Both the Statements are false.

(C) Statement A is true but Statement B is false.

(D) Statement B is true but Statement A is false.

7. The root and shoot apex of a plant represent which phase of the growth ?

(A) Maturation

(B) Elongation

(C) Meristematic

(D) Elevation

8. The pressure built-up against the cell wall of a plant cell due to diffusion of water causes the cell to become ..... .

(A) flaccid
(B) turgid
(C) plasmolysed
(D) imbibed

9. Pressure potential is usually ..... .

(A) constant
(B) zero
(C) positive
(D) negative

10. Apoplastic pathway is discontinuous at ..... .

(A) epidermis
(B) cortex
(C) casparian strips
(D) pericycle

11. Translocation occurs through ..... .

(A) xylem only
(B) phloem only
(C) plasmodesmata
(D) vascular tissues

12. The extensions of root epidermal cells which increase the surface area for absorption are called as ..... .

(A) casparian strips
(B) root hairs
(C) sieve plates
(D) tracheids

13. **Statement A :** Pumps are proteins that use energy to carry substances across the cell membrane.

Statement B : They transport substances from high concentration to low concentration.

(A) Both the Statements are true.
(B) Both the Statements are false.
(C) Statement A is true but Statement B is false.
(D) Statement B is true but Statement A is false.

14. Name of the protein, which is involved in the transfer of water across the cellular membrane :

(A) Keratin
(B) Alanine
(C) Arginine
(D) Aquaporin

15. The large vacuoles in plant cells are surrounded by a membrane known as :

(A) apoplast
(B) symplast
(C) tonoplast
(D) protoplast

16. The osmotic driving force for water uptake by vacuole, which is required for plant cell enlargement is provided by :

(A) active solute accumulation

(B) gravitational pull

(C) hydrolytic enzymes

(D) protein bodies

17. In a plant cell, the first wall laid down at the end of cell division is known as :

(A) Primary cell wall

(B) Secondary cell wall

(C) Phragmoplast

(D) Cellulose microfibrils

18. Secondary wall increases by :

(A) Lignification

(B) Growth

(C) Saponification

(D) Calcification

19. The channels in cell walls of plant cells that connect cytoplasm of adjacent cells are known as :

(A) Gap junctions

(B) Middle lamella

(C) Plasmotubule

(D) Plasmodesmata

20. Which of the following is true ?

(A) Water moves from a point of higher water potential to a point of lower water potential.

(B) Water moves from a point of lower water potential to a point of higher water potential.

(C) Water movement does not depend on water potential.

(D) All statements are true.

21. Which pair of areas within a chloroplast will show the steepest pH gradient between them ?

(A) DNA and stroma

(B) ribosome and stroma

(C) stroma and the space between the outer and inner membrane

(D) stroma and the thylakoid space within the thylakoid membrane

22. Which statement correctly outlines some of the main events in photosynthesis ?

(A) A 5C carbohydrate accepts carbon dioxide and is then reduced by NADPH derived from photophosphorylation.

(B) A 3C carbohydrate is regenerated and reduced by hydrogen molecules derived from photophosphorylation.

(C) Photolysis uses light to produce reduced NADP and oxygen which are used to reduce a 3C carbohydrate.

(D) Photolysis produces NADPH and ATP which are used to reduce a 5C carbohydrate.

23. What name is given to an assembly of several hundred accessory pigment molecules around a molecule of chlorophyll-a ?

(A) photolysis cluster

(B) photoreaction centre

(C) photosystem

(D) photophosphorylation

24. Which of these cannot help us differentiate between C_3 and C_4 plants ?

(A) Carbon dioxide acceptor molecule

(B) Presence of Kranz anatomy

(C) Photorespiration

(D) Number of chloroplasts

25. What is the first step of the Calvin pathway ?

(A) Regeneration

(B) Reduction

(C) CO_2 fixation

(D) Synthesis of sugar

26. What is the most abundant enzyme in the world ?

(A) Papain

(B) Alpha amylase

(C) RuBisCO

(D) Horse radish peroxidase

27. Why is carbon dioxide fixation decreased in some C_3 plants ?

(A) Phosphoglycerate formation

(B) Unavailability of RuBP

(C) Oxygen binds to RuBisCO

(D) Oxygen binds to RuBP

28. Which of these are synthesized during photorespiration ?

(A) NADPH

(B) ATP

(C) CO_2

(D) Sugars

29. The process in which green plants synthesize organic food by utilizing carbon dioxide and water as raw materials, in the presence of sunlight is called as ..... .

(A) Respiration

(B) Food synthesis

(C) Photosynthesis

(D) Light synthesis

30. Which of the following is the correct equation of photosynthesis ?

(A) $6CO_2 + 12H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6H_2O + 6O_2$

(B) $12H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6H_2O + 6O_2$

(C) $6CO_2 + 6O_2 \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 12H_2O$

(D) $6CO_2 \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6H_2O + 6O_2$

31. Why is light energy used in photosynthesis ?

(A) Reduction of H_2O

(B) Reduction of CO_2

(C) Activation of chlorophyll

(D) Oxidation of $C_6H_{12}O_6$

32. The stroma contains a number of ..... made up of disc-like ..... .

(A) grana, thylakoids

(B) grana, stroma

(C) thylakoids, grana

(D) stroma, grana

33. The name of the scheme given to the transport of electrons is called as ..... .

(A) Z scheme

(B) W scheme

(C) Y scheme

(D) E scheme

34. ..... is the only product in cyclic photophosphorylation.

(A) ADP

(B) ATP

(C) Hydrogen

(D) Oxygen

35. Which of these statements is incorrect regarding the biosynthetic phase of photosynthesis ?

(A) It depends on carbon dioxide and water.

(B) It depends on the products of light reaction.

(C) ATP and NADPH are used.

(D) Sugars are synthesized.

36. What is the full form of PGA ?

(A) 2-phosphoglyceric acid

(B) 2-phosphoglutamic acid

(C) 3-phosphoglutamic acid

(D) 3-phosphoglyceric acid

37. How many carbon atoms does OAA contain ?

(A) 3

(B) 2

(C) 4

(D) 1

38. Which is the first product of CO_2 fixation in the C_3 pathway ?

(A) NADPH

(B) OAA

(C) ATP

(D) PGA

39. What is the primary acceptor of CO_2 in photosynthesis ?

(A) ATP

(B) PGA

(C) RuBP

(D) OAA

40. Which of these is not a stage of the Calvin's cycle ?

(A) Carboxylation

(B) Reduction

(C) Regeneration

(D) Oxidation

41. For every carbon dioxide molecule used up in the Calvin's cycle, ... molecules of ATP are required.

(A) 4

(B) 2

(C) 1

(D) 3

42. What is the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide ?

(A) 0.3-0.4%

(B) 3-4%

(C) 0.03-0.04%

(D) 0.003-0.004%

43. **Statement A :** Legume-bacteria relationship is an example of symbiotic biological nitrogen fixation.

Statement B : The association is represented by formation of root knots.

(A) Both the Statements are true.

(B) Both the Statements are false.

(C) Statement A is true but Statement B is false.

(D) Statement B is true but Statement A is false.

44. Which is the first stable product of nitrogen fixation ?

(A) N_2

(B) NH_3

(C) NH_4^+

(D) NO_3^-

45. **Statement A :** Nodule that arises from root hair cells contains enzyme nitrogenase.

Statement B : The nodule gets it pink color from nitrogenase.

(A) Both the Statements are true.

(B) Both the Statements are false.

(C) Statement A is true but Statement B is false.

(D) Statement B is true but Statement A is false.

46. Which enzyme catalyses the process of transamination ?

(A) Lipase

(B) Nitrogenase

(C) Transaminase

(D) Glutamate dehydrogenase

47. Rhizobium root nodules in legume plants :

(A) fix N_2 from the air.

(B) nitrify N_2 from the air.

(C) nitrify ammonia from the air.

(D) fix ammonia from the air.

48. **Statement A :** Nitrogenase is a Cu-Mn protein.

Statement B : It catalyses the conversion of atmospheric nitrogen to the form absorbed directly by plants.

(A) Both the Statements are true.

(B) Both the Statements are false.

(C) Statement A is true but Statement B is false.

(D) Statement B is true but Statement A is false.

49. **Statement A :** In reductive amination, NH_4^+ reacts with α-ketoglutaric acid to form asparagine.

Statement B : The process takes place in presence of glutamate dehydrogenase.

(A) Both the Statements are true.

(B) Both the Statements are false.

(C) Statement A is true but Statement B is false.

(D) Statement B is true but Statement A is false.

50. Number of ATP required to convert 1 molecule of nitrogen into 2 molecules of ammonia :

(A) 6

(B) 8

(C) 12

(D) 16

51. Leghaemoglobin is present in the root nodules of legumes. What is the function of Leghaemoglobin ?

(A) Oxygen removal

(B) Inhibition of nitrogenase activity

(C) Expression of nif gene

(D) Nodule differentiation

52. An aquatic fern that performs nitrogen fixation is ..... .

(A) *Nostoc*

(B) *Azolla*

(C) *Salvinia*

(D) *Salvia*

53. Which of the following is correct for nitrifying bacteria ?

(A) They convert free nitrogen to nitrogen compounds

(B) They oxidize ammonia to nitrates

(C) They reduce nitrates to free nitrogen

(D) They convert proteins into ammonia

54. This element plays a key role in the nitrogen fixation :

(A) Manganese

(B) Molybdenum

(C) Zinc

(D) Copper

55. Cells where nitrogen fixation takes place in *Nostoc* are known as ..... .

(A) Hormogonia

(B) Heterocysts

(C) Akinetes

(D) Nodules

56. Which one of the following is not a nitrogen fixing organism ?

(A) *Anabaena*

(B) *Nostoc*

(C) *Azotobacter*

(D) *Pseudomonas*

57. A nitrogen fixing microbe associated with *Azolla* in rice fields is :

(A) *Spirulina*

(B) *Anabaena*

(C) *Frankia*

(D) *Tolyprothrix*

58. Which of the following is not true for biological nitrogen fixation in leguminous plants ?

(A) Nitrogenase may require oxygen for its functioning

(B) Nitrogenase is Mo-Fe protein

(C) Leghaemoglobin is a pink coloured pigment

(D) Nitrogenase helps to convert nitrogen gas into ammonia

59. Read the following statements and select the correct sequence of steps during symbiotic nitrogen fixation :

(1) Interaction between Rhizobium and Leguminous plant

(2) Root nodule formation

(3) Formation of ammonia

(4) Leghaemoglobin

(5) Amino acid synthesis

(A) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 5 -> 4

(B) 2 -> 1 -> 4 > 5 -> 3

(C) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> 5

(D) 1 -> 2 -> 4 -> 3 -> 5

60. During nitrogen fixation, nitrite is oxidized to nitrate by the bacterium :

(A) *Nitrosomonas*

(B) *Pseudomonas*

(C) *Nitrobacter*

(D) *Thiobacillus*

61. Name the phenolic compound present in tea :

(A) Flavonoids
(B) Lignans
(C) Stilbene
(D) Neolignans

62. Metabolic intermediates found in living system which are essential for growth and life is called ..... .

(A) Saponins
(B) Tannins
(C) Secondary metabolite
(D) Primary metabolites

63. Which of the following is NOT the class of secondary metabolite ?

(A) Amino acids
(B) Terpenes
(C) Phenolics
(D) Alkaloids

64. How many isoprene units, are there in sesquiterpenes ?

(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 8

65. Beta-carotene, a plant pigment falls under which of the following classes of terpenes ?

(A) Triterpenes
(B) Tetraterpenes
(C) Diterpenes
(D) Polyterpenes

66. Name the class of secondary metabolites which is characterized by the presence of the hydroxyl group with an aromatic ring :

(A) Glycosides
(B) Phenolics
(C) Alkaloids
(D) Terpenes

67. Given below are various plant natural products and their basic structural unit :

List-I (Natural Products)		**List-II (Basic Unit)**
(a) Phenolics	(i)	Five-carbon isoprene unit
(b) Alkaloids	(ii)	Glucose unit attached by O-B-D-glucosyl linkage
(c) Terpenoids	(iii)	Nitrogen containing
(d) Cyanogenic glycoside	(iv)	Aromatic arene ring with OH group

Which of the following options represents the correct match of natural product and the basic unit ?

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	iv	i	iii	ii
(B)	iii	ii	i	iv
(C)	iii	i	iv	ii
(D)	iv	iii	i	ii

68. Created through the shikimic acid pathway; it contains a hydroxyl group attached to an aromatic ring :

(A) Glycosides
(B) Phenolics
(C) Alkaloids
(D) Terpenes

69. ..... is a plant stress hormone that activates many defense responses.

(A) Jasmonic acid
(B) Auxin
(C) Cytokinin
(D) Gibberellins

70. Terpenes are formed by the fusion of ..... -carbon isoprene units (k/a *isoprenoids*).

(A) one
(B) two
(C) five
(D) ten

71. Fruit ripening is associated with :

(A) Change in colour and odour
(B) Conversion of starch to sugar
(C) Change in size
(D) All of the above

72. Hydrolysis of starch to sugars during fruit ripening is mediated by :

(A) alpha amylase
(B) starch phosphorylase
(C) alpha glucosidase
(D) All of the above

73. Fruits in which rate of respiration does not dramatically increase during ripening and dp not respond to enhanced ethylene production are known as :

(A) Climacteric
(B) Non-climacteric
(C) Ripe
(D) Unripe

74. Which of the following are not climacteric fruits ?

(A) Apple
(B) Pineapple
(C) Banana
(D) Mango

75. ..... is a group of triterpenes (C30) well known as bitter substances in citrus fruit.

(A) Quercetin
(B) Azadirachtin
(C) Beta-carotene
(D) Limonoids

76. Which of the following is climacteric fruit ?

(A) Tomato
(B) Pineapple
(C) Grapes
(D) Citrus

77. The organic acids that decrease with ripening of fruits include :

(A) malic acid

(B) citric acid

(C) quinic acid

(D) All of the above

78. Ethylene biosynthesis itself is controlled by ethylene in ..... fruits.

(A) Climacteric

(B) Non-climacteric

(C) Ripe

(D) Unripe

79. The onset of fruit ripening leads to activation of :

(A) nif gene

(B) ACC synthase genes

(C) oxidases

(D) flippases

80. ..... is a secondary metabolite obtained from lemon.

(A) Quercetin

(B) Azadirachtin

(C) Beta-carotene

(D) Limonene

81. Carotenoids and Anthocyanin pigments are examples of :

(A) Primary metabolites

(B) Secondary metabolites

(C) Protein

(D) Sugar

82. Indole-3-acetic acid is the most common naturally occurring plant hormone of ..... class.

(A) Gibberellin

(B) Auxin

(C) Ethylene

(D) Cytokinin

83. ..... is a gaseous plant hormone.

(A) IBA

(B) Ethylene

(C) Abscisic acid

(D) NAA

84. Which of these is not a function of auxin ?

(A) inducing callus formation

(B) inducing dormancy

(C) enhancing cell division

(D) maintaining apical dominance

85. In tissue culture experiment to initiated shoots from the undifferentiated mass of cell the medium must contain :

(A) Low auxin and high cytokinin

(B) High auxin and high cytokinin

(C) High auxin and low cytokinin

(D) Low auxin and low cytokinin

86. Among the following which is NOT involved in the plant defence signaling pathway ?

(A) Gibberellic acid

(B) Ethylene

(C) Salicylic acid

(D) Jasmonic add

87. Among the following which hormone can induce flowering in short day plants grow under long duration of light ?

(A) Gibberellic acid

(B) Auxins

(C) Cytokinin

(D) Abscisic acid

88. Parthenocarpic tomato fruits can be produced by :

(A) Removing and vettum of flowers before pollengrains are released.

(B) Treating the plants with low concentrations of gibberellic acid and auxins.

(C) Raising the plants from vernalized seeds.

(D) Treating the plants with phenylmercuric acetate.

89. Which one of the following is NOT a plant hormone ?

(A) 2, 4-D

(B) Abscisic acid

(C) Nitric oxide

(D) Jasmonates

90. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* causes crown gall diseases in dicot plants. Which phytohormone genes are present on T-DNA ?

(A) Auxin and cytokinin

(B) Auxin only

(C) Cytokinin only

(D) Cytokinin and brassinosteroids

91. How does pruning help in making hedges dense ?

(A) It induces the differentiation of new shoots from the rootstock.

(B) It frees auxillary buds from apical dominance.

(C) The apical shoot grows faster after pruning.

(D) It releases wound hormones.

92. Gibberellic acid stimulates seed germination in monocots by the activation of digestive enzymes acting on :

(A) Endosperm

(B) Aleurone layer

(C) Embryo

(D) Cotyledons

93. IAA stands for :

(A) lodine Acetic Acid

(B) Indole Acetic Acid

(C) Initiator Acetic Acid

(D) Iron Acetic Acid

94. The 'foolish seedling' discovery of rice led to the discovery of :

(A) Gibberellic acid

(B) Auxins

(C) Cytokinins

(D) Ethylene

95. A secondary metabolite that also serves as a commercial insect control agent is :

(A) Azadirachtin

(B) Limonene

(C) Citral

(D) Saponin

96. The concentration of auxin is highest in ..... .

(A) leaves

(B) stem

(C) growing tips

(D) vascular bundles

97. Which of the following is a terpene derivative ?

(A) Ethylene

(B) ABA

(C) Auxin

(D) GA

98. Which of the following hormones is a stress hormone ?

(A) Ethylene

(B) ABA

(C) Auxin

(D) GA

99. Which of the following hormones is used to induce morphogenesis in plant tissue culture ?

(A) Cytokinins

(B) Ethylene

(C) Auxin

(D) ABA

100. The hormone responsible for enhancement of the respiration rate of fruits thereby leading to its early ripening is ..... .

(A) Auxin

(B) GA_3

(C) Ethylene

(D) ABA

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.

6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.

7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.

8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.

9. There will be no negative marking.

10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.

11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.

12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is ny discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर— A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।

6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।

7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।

8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।

9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।

11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।

12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।